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ABSTRACT

A study was done of the numbers and educational status of homeless children in the state of Utah in 1992. A survey was conducted using data provided by 31 shelters statewide and included children and youth who were provided shelter at any time during the year. The total count included 4,424 homeless children and youth in 1992. The largest concentration of homeless children and youth was found in Salt Lake City (30 percent), the second largest concentration was found in Ogden (20 percent), the third largest concentration was found in Provo (14 percent), and the fourth largest number was found in St. George (13 percent). The remaining individuals were scattered in rural communities throughout Utah. School attendance data showed that 63 percent of elementary age homeless children received services from local school districts. School districts served 62 percent of the homeless middle school children and 48 percent of the high school youth. Only 25 percent of preschool (3-4 year olds) homeless children received education services, and 10 percent of homeless infants and toddlers received child care. Barriers to school attendance continued to be lack of transportation, appropriate clothing, medical care, and food. Appendixes contain data sources, the survey instrument, and definitions. (JB)

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HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

1992 REPORT

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HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

1992 REPORT

UTAH STATE OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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Salt Lake City, Utah
December, 1992

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FOREWORD

Programs directed toward the education of homeless children, youth, and adults have been initiated through the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, now known as P.L. 100-77.

The primary goal of the McKinney Act, Section VII (B) is to implement the policy of Congress that homeless children have access to free, appropriate public education on an equal basis with other children. Grants to states are authorized to obtain research and information on the number and needs of homeless children and youth that will enable identification of any barriers that prevent these students from receiving an education and to develop plans to overcome such barriers.

The Stewart B. McKinney Act was reauthorized by Congress and signed into law by President Bush on November 29, 1990. The U.S. Department of Education was the only agency receiving an increase in funding, which moved from $7 million to $25 million.

This funding is distributed to each state using the Chapter 1 formula. Funding for Utah has moved from $50,000 in 1987 to $87,000 in 1992. Through this grant the Utah State Office of Education has been able to fund projects for the education of homeless children and youth in five local school districts in Utah and the Lowell Bennion Center at the University of Utah.

In addition to the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the Utah State Legislature has recognized the needs of homeless children and youth. In the 1992 session of the State Legislature, funding was appropriated through the Minimum School Program Act (S.B. 212, Section 30) to provide $622,960 to districts throughout the state, a substantial part of which will begin to address the needs of homeless students who enroll in Utah schools.

We are delighted that the Utah State Legislature has taken the initiative in beginning to address the needs of these homeless students who are most at risk throughout our state.

Scott W. Bean
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We extend our thanks and appreciation to shelters, other service providers, and local education agencies throughout the State who continue to provide data for this report. These diligent service providers are invaluable sources of information which gives direction to our public policy.

We are most grateful to the children we have met along the way who provide a continuing example of resilience and hope.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 1991 and 1992 surveys of homeless children and youth in Utah were conducted using data provided by 31 shelters and service providers statewide and included children and youth who were provided shelter at any time during the year. Shelter providers were asked to give unduplicated counts. The total counts of homeless children and youth in 1990 were 3,793, in 1991, 4,894, and in 1992, 4,424. Three agencies that provided services in 1991 for 877 children and youth did not report in 1992. These numbers would have been fairly constant and, thus there would not have been a signficant change in 1992 counts. The largest concentration of homeless children and youth in 1992 was found in Salt Lake City (30 percent); the second largest in Ogden (20 percent), the third largest in Provo (14 percent), and the fourth largest in St. George (13 percent). The remaining 23 percent of the homeless children and youth were distributed in rural communities throughout Utah. School attendance data in 1992 showed that 63 percent of elementary age homeless children received services from local school districts. School districts served 62 percent of the homeless middle school children and 48 percent of the high school youth. Only 25 percent of preschool (3-4) homeless children received education services and 10 percent of homeless infants and toddlers received child care. Barriers to school attendance continue to be lack of transportation, appropriate clothing, medical care, and food. Further investigation is needed to determine the number of homeless children and youth not receiving shelter care. This research should include a needs assessment, with shelter personnel counting the numbers they are unable to serve, and a sample of children and youth living on the streets.

In addition to the Stewart B. McKinney grant and subsequent research requirement, the Utah State Legislature appropriated $622,960 during the 1992 session for the education of homeless children and minority students throughout the state. This money will be distributed to 40 Local Education Agencies (LEA's) in Utah using a formula of 1 Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU) for each homeless student enrolled and one-half WPU for each minority student enrolled. This money will then be prorated to districts throughout the state.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

While this report documents the number of homeless children and youth receiving shelter in Utah during 1991 and 1992, it must be stressed that this represents only a partial count of the actual number of homeless children and youth in the state during these years.

As one urban shelter provider stated . . . . "We turn away at least as many as we serve". With shelters often filled to capacity, we currently do not have information on the number of families who are sent away from shelters due to lack of space. We also have no accurate data regarding families or youth who are homeless but who, for one reason or another, do not request services. Some of these families or youth may "camp out" (several have reported to us that they camped under the viaduct along the Jordan River, or in one of the canyons). Others may, out of necessity, double up with families or with their friends in apartments, houses, or abandoned buildings.

If we were able to devise a method of counting these "hidden homeless", the ranks of homeless children and youth in this count would swell significantly.

In accordance with requirements of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, current data on number and location of sheltered homeless children and youth were obtained throughout Utah. Shelter providers were selected as data sources because they had the most accurate data sources available at this time.

In addition to documenting the number and location of homeless children and youth throughout the state, the McKinney Act also requires that information regarding children's grade level be gathered as well as documentation of any barriers these children may confront in the process of registering or attending public schools.

To accomplish this task, resource and service providers throughout Utah were contacted and asked to provide information regarding number, locations, grade level placement, and barriers to education which homeless children may experience in Utah.

This report describes the methodology used in implementing the survey work and the results of the research as well as a discussion of the data obtained, barriers facing homeless children and youth in Utah, and a description of new programs designed to overcome these barriers.

Finally, a letter from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction which outlines the requirements incumbent on the schools in registering homeless children and youth is included.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The methodology implemented by the U.S. Department of Education in gathering these data involves counting each child who is homeless and in a shelter during 1991 and 1992, and as such, any given count may represent one night of homelessness or several months of homelessness. Consequently, the raw score does not distinguish between a child who is in a shelter for one night and a child who is in a shelter for a longer period.

While many agencies provide a variety of services to homeless parents and children on a statewide basis, only those agencies that actually sheltered or paid for the night's lodging of children were sought as data sources. This included 31 agencies throughout Utah. (See Appendix A) The purpose of selecting these particular agencies was two fold:

1. To attempt to eliminate or reduce the possibility of counting a child twice; for example, the count would be duplicated if a child was counted once at the shelter and again at the soup kitchen.

2. To attempt to maintain a consistent definition of what constitutes "homelessness". (See Appendix C for a complete definition.) Briefly, only children or youth who lacked an adequate shelter (generally meant to include heat, electricity, and running water) or who were, out of necessity, sharing a single dwelling with two or more families were included in this count.

The agencies that fit the criterion of providing (or paying) lodging for a homeless child or youth were asked to complete the survey questionnaire that documents the total number of children sheltered in 1991 and 1992, the approximate grade level, and school attendance information. (See Appendix C)

During May of 1991 and 1992, 35 agencies were contacted and asked to return the survey information (See Appendices B).

Of the 35 agencies contacted, 31 were able to report data on the number of homeless children and youth in 1991 and 28 of these agencies reported data regarding school level and attendance. In 1992, 28 agencies returned forms but school level and attendance data were available from only nineteen.

The data were then organized according to location within Utah and organized to make comparisons between 1990, 1991, and 1992 survey results (See Table I, page 9), and according to the type of agency sheltering the homeless child or youth (See Table II, page 12).

Table III provides the approximate grade level of homeless children and youth for whom responding agencies provided shelter in 1992.

3.0 RESULTS OF 1991 and 1992 SURVEYS OF SHELTERED HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

Data regarding number, ages, and needs of homeless children and youth were obtained from 31 shelters throughout Utah. These 31 shelters reported that 4,894 children received shelter in Utah during fiscal year 1991 (July 1, 1990 through June 30, 1991). This represents an increase of 5.5 percent from data gathered during 1990. However, the population of Utah grew by approximately 2.5 percent during this same period. Consequently, we can estimate that the actual increase in sheltered homeless children grew by 3 percent.

During state fiscal year 1992 (July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992) 28 providers reported that 4,424 children and youths received shelter in Utah. This represents a 10 percent decrease over 1991. However, fewer agencies reported and three of the agencies accounted for 877 children in 1991. Assuming these numbers would remain essentially the same for 1992, there would have been a slight increase in the numbers of homeless children.

3.1 DEMOGRAPHICS OF SHELTERED HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

The area reporting the largest number of homeless children and youth during 1991 was Salt Lake City. They reported 1,567 homeless children and youth (Table 1, page 9). This number represented 32 percent of the total statewide count. This is a decrease from the 1,780 reported during 1990. The city reporting the second largest number of sheltered homeless children and youth was Ogden with 974 reported during 1991, representing 20 percent of the total homeless child count. Provo ranked third largest in the state, reporting 627 sheltered homeless children and youth during 1991, or 13 percent of the total. The St. George area reported 386 sheltered homeless children and youth, giving it approximately 8 percent of the statewide total and the fourth largest concentration of homeless children and youth.

The remainder of homeless children and youth were distributed throughout rural communities in Utah, representing approximately 27 percent of the total homeless child count and included 1,317 sheltered homeless children and youth.

The area reporting the largest number of homeless children and youth during 1992 was Salt Lake City with 1,309 children (Table I, page 9). This number represented 30 percent of the total statewide count. This represents an increase from the 1,567 children and youth reported homeless in 1991. The second largest number of sheltered homeless children and youth was in Ogden with 864 reported in 1992, representing 20 percent of the statewide homeless count. Provo ranked third in the state, reporting 625 sheltered homeless children and youth in 1992, or 15 percent of the total.

3.2 TYPES OF SHELTERS PROVIDING SERVICES FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

Shelters designed specifically to house homeless families provided services to 2,039 children and youth during 1991 and 1,925 in 1992. (Table II, page 12)

Safehouses for victims of domestic violence sheltered 1,665 homeless children and youth during 1991 and 1,045 during 1992.

Clergy and social service providers reported housing 151 homeless children and youth in motels during 1991 and 454 in 1992. However, the Community Action Program (CAP) in Provo serves homeless families primarily through motel space and this count brought that total to 548 homeless children and youth reported as housed in motels by clergy and social services in 1991. During 1992 CAP in Provo served 525 families primarily through motel space. (Table II, page 12)

The total count of homeless children and youth reported by Community Action Programs, totaled 612.

Youth Services and Youth Corrections reported a total of 345 homeless youth statewide in 1991. This is a conservative report as it does not include all runaway youth, but only those who are unable to return home. The data from Youth Corrections includes only those youth who were Absent Without Leave (AWOL) and are presumed to be living on the streets.

During 1992, Youth Services and Youth Corrections reported a total of 326 homeless youths statewide. Again, this does not include all runaway youths, but only those who are unable to return home.

Utah Migrant Services reported that approximately 230 homeless migrant children and youth were served in 1991. All migrant children are not included in this estimate, but only those who lack a "fixed, regular, and adequate residence", as stated in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

During 1992, Utah Migrant Services did not return the forms provided and persistent phone calls were unsuccessful.

3.3 HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH . . . . YEARLY COMPARISONS

It continues to be problematic to make yearly comparisons of data, because the data fluctuates so widely among many of the individual shelter counts as well as the shelters reporting. An overall increase of 5.5 percent occurred from 1990 to 1991 and a decrease of 10 percent in 1992 over 1991.

3.4 SCHOOL LEVEL

The largest concentration of homeless children and youth in 1991 continued to be found at the elementary level with 1,147 homeless children between the ages of 5 and 11 reported by shelter providers.

The next largest concentration of homeless children in 1991 occurred among infants (1,063) and preschool children (797).

Middle schools and high schools reported smaller numbers of homeless children and youth in 1991 with 310 and 339 respectively, reported throughout the state.

During 1992, the greatest numbers of children were found in the first to fifth grade levels with 1,284 in the 5-11 year age group (Table III). Six-hundred-and-sixty-three children were in the 3-4 year group. There were 274 in the 12-13 year old group, and 477 in the 14-20 year old group. This brought the total number to 4,140 when the numbers for which no age breakdown was available were included. (Table III, page 14). The next greatest, 1,019, was the 0-2 year age group.

3.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE INFORMATION

Of the 31 shelters reporting during 1991, 27 were able to provide school level data. Of significance in this area is the fact that of this sample, 63 percent of the elementary children, 71 percent of the middle school children, and 58 percent of the high school children were able to access school programs during their episode of homelessness. (Table III, page 14).

Many of these children received on-site tutoring, some attended an on-site school, some were mainstreamed into their new school of residence and some were able to return to their school of origin. Schooling appeared to vary according to the needs of families and the best interests of children. Rural shelters requested increased tutorial school programs through their shelter, particularly when issues of child safety are of concern.

Pilot projects were funded through the McKinney Act, and in Salt Lake and Ogden Districts, as well as the Bennion Center at the University of Utah (a student volunteer initiative). An additional 200 homeless children and youth in Utah received education services during the summer and fall of 1991 as a result of these innovative programs.

Of the 28 shelters reporting during 1992, 19 provided school level data. Based on the available data, the greatest percentage of students attending school were in the 5 to 11 year ages, with 62 percent of the homeless children attending. (Table IV, page 15).

3.6 BARRIERS TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The following list based on interviews with providers, teachers, school counselors, parents and the children themselves, as well as on-site observations summarizes barriers to school attendance which may be experienced by homeless children and youth or their families.

1. Homeless families without shelter, food, and other basic necessities may not put a high priority on school attendance.
2. Many homeless families lack a means of transportation to get their children to school.
3. Because of transience, families may lack knowledge of the location, hours, enrollment requirements, etc., of the school within their new geographic area.
4. Physical illness is relatively high among families living in shelters or cars as compared to other populations. This influences school attendance.
5. Homeless students do not always feel that they are genuinely welcomed by local school personnel, teachers, or other students.
6. Homeless parents may distrust the system and fear losing their children if school officials find the parents are unable to provide their children with basic necessities of food, shelter, etc.

The educational needs of homeless children and youth are listed below. Again, these are drawn from interviews and on-site observations.

1. Homeless children and youth need to be welcomed and accepted by school personnel, teachers, and peers.
2. Information needs to be readily accessible regarding curricula, textbook needs, expectations, etc.
3. Parents must be informed of the programs available and how to access them.
4. Transportation must be available.
5. Fees must be waived where necessary for programs, immunizations, etc.
6. Convenient day care must be provided for homeless teenage parents trying to continue their education.
7. Homeless high school students need to receive credit for partially completed course work.

TABLE 1 GEOGRAPHICS

SHELTERS FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

1991-1992 COUNT OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	1990	1991	1992
BLANDING (San Juan School District)			
SAFEHOUSE	24	16	**19**
BRIGHAM CITY (Box Elder School District)			
SAFEHOUSE-Women's Crisis Center	30	108	**115**
CEDAR CITY (Iron School District)			
IRON COUNTY CARE & SHARE	43	15	19
SAFEHOUSE	20	99	45
LDS TRANSIENT BISHOP	13	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	76	114	**64**
LOGAN (Logan School District)			
CAPSA (Safehouse) (CAPSA/Citizens Against Physical or Sexual Abuse)	118	140	**94**
MOAB (Grand School District)			
SEEK HAVEN (Safehouse)	7	19	**27**
OGDEN (Ogden School District)			
YCC	468	587	596
ST. ANNES	53	30	82
RESCUE MISSION	29	(E) 350	(E) 175
CAP	7	7	11
TOTAL	557	974	**864**
PRICE (Carbon School District)			
UNION GOSPEL MISSION	(E) 25	67	55
COLLEEN QUIGLEY SHELTER	93	92	68
TOTAL	118	159	**123**
PROVO (Provo School District)			
FOOD & SHELTER COALITION	12	32	(E) 100
CAP	(E) 515	397	525
WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER (Safehouse)	205	198	n/a
TOTAL	732	627	**625**

TABLE 1 GEOGRAPHICS

SHELTERS FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

1990 -1991 COUNT OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	1990	1991	1992
NEW HORIZONS	43	70	71
(Safehouse & Homeless Shelter)			
PASTORAL ALLIANCE	172	55	57
FIRST BAPTIST			12
TOTAL	215	125	**140**
SALT LAKE CITY (Salt Lake School District)			
MARILLAC HOUSE	161	148	187
RESCUE HAVEN	(E) 200	167	129
SL FAMILY SHELTER (1/1/90 -10/31/90)	327	551	556
YWCA	892	656	361
CAP	200	45	76
TOTAL	1,780	1,567	**1,309**
ST. GEORGE (Washington School District)			
DIXIE CARE & SHARE	65	124	126
CATHOLIC CHURCH	72	49	47
LDS TRANSIENT BISHOP	(E) 30	15	(E) 250
SAFEHOUSE	41	198	146
TOTAL	208	386	**569**
TOOELE (Tooele School District)			
SAFEHOUSE (SOCIAL SERVICES)	6	N/A	27
HEALTH AND COMMUNTIY SERVICE	86	26	(E) 50
TOTAL	92	26	**77**
VERNAL (Uintah School District)			
SAFEHOUSE (Women's Crisis Center)	(E)74	23	72
DUCHESNE COUNTY FOOD PANTRY & SHELTER	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	74	23	**72**

TABLE 1 GEOGRAPHICS

SHELTERS FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

1990 -1991 COUNT OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

STATE AGENCIES

	1990	1991	1992
MIGRANT HEADSTART PROGRAM (Homeless)	83	N/A	N/A
MIGRANT HEALTH SERVICES (Homeless)	64	230	N/A
YOUTH CORRECTIONS (Unduplicated count of AWOL youth presumed to be without housing)	287	250	283
YOUTH SERVICES (**Not** runaways, homeless youth only)	170	95	43
SALT LAKE COUNTY			22
UTAH COUNTY			10
CLINTON CENTER - BRIGHAM CITY			11
SOUTHWEST CENTER - ST. GEORGE			N/A
CANYONLANDS YOUTH HOME - BLANDING			N/A
UINTAH BASIN YOUTH CENTER - VERNAL			N/A
CENTRAL CITY YOUTH HOME RICHFIELD			N/A
TOTAL COUNT OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH	***4,635***	***4,849***	***4,424***

E = ESTIMATE
N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE II

TYPES OF SHELTERS PROVIDING HOUSING TO HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

SAFEHOUSES FOR HOMELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN

	1990	1991	1992
BLANDING	24	16	19
BRIGHAM CITY	30	108	115
CEDAR CITY	20	99	45
LOGAN - CAPSA	118	140	94
MOAB - SEEK HAVEN	7	39	27
PRICE - COLLEEN QUIGLEY SHELTER	93	92	68
PROVO - CRISIS CENTER	205	198	N/A
RICHFIELD - NEW HORIZONS	43	70	71
SALT LAKE YWCA	892	656	361
ST. GEORGE	41	198	146
TOOELE	6	26	27
VERNAL - WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER	(E) 74	23	72
TOTAL	1,553	1,665	**1,045**

HOMELESS SHELTERS

DIXIE CARE & SHARE	65	124	126
IRON CARE & SHARE	43	15	19
OGDEN - RESCUE MISSION	29	(E) 350	(E) 175
OGDEN - ST. ANNES	53	30	82
OGDEN - YCC (agency shelters both homeless & victims of domestic violence)	468	587	596
PRICE UNION GOSPEL MISSION	25	67	55
SALT LAKE FAMILY SHELTER	327	551	556
SALT LAKE MARILLAC HOUSE	161	148	187
SALT LAKE RESCUE HAVEN	200	167	129
RICHFIELD FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH			12
TOTAL	1,371	2,039	**1,937**

***MOTELS** (Housed by Clergy or other Social Service Providers)

PROVO - FOOD & SHELTER COALITION	12	32	(E) 100
RICHFIELD - PASTORAL ALLIANCE	172	55	57
ST. GEORGE - CATHOLIC CHURCH	72	49	47
ST. GEORGE - LDS TRANSIENT BISHOP	(E) 30	15	(E) 250
TOOELE HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE			50
TOTAL	385	151	**404**

*This does not represent an attempt to count all Utah children living in motels. It is a sample of homeless children for whom motel shelters were provided by an agency or church. Additional research documenting the shelter provided by church groups would most likely result in a substantial increase in this count.

TABLE II

TYPES OF SHELTERS PROVIDING HOUSING TO HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

	1990	1991	1992
HOMELESS YOUTH			
YOUTH SERVICES - (NOT runaways; homeless youth only)	170	95	43
YOUTH CORRECTIONS - AWOL and presumed to be without housing (unduplicated count)	287	250	283
TOTAL	457	345	**326**
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS (CAPS) (Providing direct services to Homeless Children and Youth) (agency assisted with housing for these children)			
OGDEN	7	7	11
PROVO	(E) 515	397	525
SALT LAKE CITY	200	45	76
TOTAL	722	449	**612**
MIGRANT SERVICES (count includes homeless migrant children and youth only)			
HEALTH	64	230	N/A
TOTAL	147	**230**	
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH	***4,635***	***4,849***	***4,424***

E = ESTIMATE
AGENCIES SURVEYED, N = 34

1/26/93

TABLE III

HOMELESS CHILDREN & YOUTH IN UTAH AS REPORTED BY AGE GROUP - 28 AGENCIES REPORTING

SHELTERS	AGES 0-2		AGES 3 - 4		AGES 5 - 11		AGES 12 - 13		AGES 14 - 20		TOTALS
	TOTAL	SERVED	TOTAL	SERVED	TOTAL	SERVED	TOTAL	SERVED	TOTAL	SERVED	
BLANDING	0	0	5	0	8	4	2	2	4	0	19
BRIGHAM CITY	25	N/A	22	N/A	29	N/A	19	N/A	20	N/A	115
CEDAR CITY SOCIAL SERVICE	20	15	15	10	6	6	2	2	2	2	45
CEDAR/IRON CO/CARE & SHARE	6	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	19
LOGAN/CAPSA	21	1	9	4	33	29	11	11	20	13	94
MOAB/SEEK HAVEN	8	0	8	0	14	14	1	1	4	3	35
OGDEN/CAP	2	0	2	N/A	1	0	6	N/A	0	0	11
OGDEN/RESCUE MISSION - No breakdown - total estimate 175 with 9 served											(E) 175
OGDEN/YCC	235	N/A	90	90	226	225	30	30	16	16	597
OGDEN/ST. ANNES CENTER	23	0	19	0	32	20	4	4	4	4	82
PRICE/C. QUIGLEY SHELTER	21	0	13	0	30	28	2	2	4	4	70
PRICE/UNION GOSPEL MISSION	11	0	9	0	4	0	4	0	11	0	39
PROVO/CAP	28	6	57	15	231	76	58	20	201	66	575
PROVO/FOOD & SHELTER - No breakdown - total estimate served with 60% served											100
RICHFIELD/NEW HORIZON	9	0	18	0	26	0	10	0	8	0	71
RICHFIELD/SEVIER ALLIANCE/PASTORS	5	0	14	2	25	9	10	9	3	1	57
SLC/YWCA	225	N/A	126	N/A	254	N/A	27	N/A	24	N/A	656
SLC/FAMILY SHELTER	171	0	118	0	190	190	47	47	30	25	556
SLC/CAP	19	3	14	8	24	24	7	7	12	12	76
SLC/MARILLAC HOUSE	77	0	34	1	39	25	5	2	0	0	155
SLC/RESCUE HAVEN	49	7	32	4	33	8	1	1	14	2	129
ST GEORGE/LDS BISHOP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	250
ST GEORGE/CATHOLIC CHURCH	7	0	9	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	47
ST GEORGE CRISIS CENTER	16	3	30	7	30	5	N/A	N/A	70	60	148
ST GEORGE/DIXIE CARE & SHARE	38	0	40	0	25	0	14	1	9	1	136
TOOELE SOCIAL SERVICES	3	0	6	0	7	3	1	0	10	1	27
TOOELE HEALTH & COMMUNITY SERVICES - No breakdown - total estimate 50 served											(E) 50
VERNAL WOMENS CRISIS - Total 72 - No data on % in school											72
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN	1,019	35	693	141	1,284	686	274	139	477	210	4,169

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TABLE IV: HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH RECEIVING EDUCATION SERVICES

	AGES				
	0-2	3-4	5-11	12-13	14-20
TOTAL NUMBER IN GROUP 1*	569	563	962	223	433
NUMBERS ATTENDING SCHOOL	35	140	627	139	210
PERCENT ATTENDANCE	6	25	65	62	48

Average percent receiving education services based on complete data - - - 60%

*Based only on data where numbers served in each age group were reported.

4.0 DISCUSSION

The total number of homeless children and youth reported by 31 statewide agencies during fiscal year 1991 was 4,894. When adjusted for population growth this represents a 3 percent increase in homeless children and youth over 1990 data.

The data base of 31 shelters from which the 1991 numbers were generated remains essentially the same as the data base in 1990, making the yearly comparisons somewhat more accurate than the three preceding surveys. In 1992, 28 shelters provided the data base that showed a total of 4,424 homeless children and youth.

In accordance with the methodology implemented by the U.S. Department of Education, gathering data involved counting each child or youth who was homeless at any time during 1991 and 1992, and as such, any given count may represent a single night of homelessness or three months (the longest stay granted by a shelter) of homelessness. One day counts were completed by Greg Fredde and Kerry W. Bate of the Office of Community Development. These counts indicated that in 1991 approximately 220 children under the age of 17 were sheltered by various agencies throughout Utah on a given night. The U.S. Department of Education methodology involves counting any youth under the age of 21 if the youth has not completed high school or received a GED. Consequently the numbers generated by the Utah State Office of Education remain slightly higher than those gathered through the Community Development count.

Of particular interest to the Utah State Office of Education are the percentage of homeless children receiving educational services from the local school districts. The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, provides the Department of Education a federal mandate to ensure that "regulations, practices, or policies . . .", "that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, or success in school of homeless children and homeless youth" be revised. Local school districts in Utah are making substantial gains in addressing the needs of these children, with over 50 percent of children and youth in shelters receiving services from local districts during 1991. Salt Lake and Ogden Districts were the beneficiaries of grants from the McKinney Act, and active outreach on the part of these districts has resulted in education services to an additional 200 homeless children and youth during the summer and fall of 1991. The Lowell Bennion Center at the University of Utah also received a grant from the McKinney Act, and the center has implemented a model student volunteer program.

However, an area of concern continues to be the percentage of preschool children who do not receive intervention from education agencies. Approximately 61 percent of homeless sheltered preschool children, between the age of 3 and 4, received no child care or preschool experience in 1991. The tragedy of this situation is that these bright, young, homeless children, with much potential, will enter public school already having serious developmental delays.

In 1992, 64 percent of the homeless sheltered school aged children (5 through 13) received educational services. The education of these children remains our greatest challenge and concern. The greatest limitation has been in being unable to provide the personal attention required to see that individual children become enrolled and motivating them to pursue their education. This often requires follow-up with teachers as well as with the children. The Utah State Legislature provided $623,000 that was available in August, 1992. This greatly enhanced the program and will facilitate personal contacts in the future. This funding will also enable us to obtain sufficient material support to achieve our immediate goal of having 80 percent of the homeless children and youth enrolled and attending school.

It is hoped that with the additional federal Child Care Development Block Grant funding in the state for child care, and with possible additional funding for Headstart, accessible preschool services will be available to these young children who are most at risk.

Significantly, it must be stressed that the methodology used to count these homeless children and youth does not provide any means of counting the many children and youth who are turned away from shelters each night due to lack of space. Survey workers in Salt Lake City found one family of six camped in the vicinity of 7th West and 6th South. The family consisted of father, mother, and 4 children under the age of 13. There was no room for them at the shelter, and they had been placed on the shelter waiting list. In another instance a mother and father with 3 pre-adolescent girls used one of the nearby canyons for their home because they did not want to go back into the shelter. We can only guess as to the number of homeless children and youth with these types of living arrangements as most of these families prefer to remain hidden.

One of the rural areas requested technical assistance to determine if the housing of Native Americans would qualify by definition under the McKinney Act, as inadequate. An on-site visit was scheduled by the Project Coordinator and Director. It was determined the approximately 1,500 students in the district would qualify as homeless. The home conditions were not conducive to education or homework, because of the lack of electricity, heat, and running water. For these students to succeed, additional support and services need to be provided.

It is hoped that in the future, shelter personnel may be able to document the number of homeless families that are turned away and can be presumed not to be receiving any schooling. This would serve as an important needs assessment and give a more accurate picture of the housing and educational needs in the state. A count of these "hidden homeless" would undoubtedly change these survey results considerably, swelling the ranks of homeless children and youth in Utah significantly.

5.0 UPDATE IN THE UTAH STATE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (LAW)

R300-616-2 Authority and Purpose

A. This rule is authorized under Article X, Section 3 of the Utah State Constitution, Section 53A-1-401(3), U.C.A. 1953, relating to the authority of the USBE to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, Section 53A-11-101 which requires that minors between the ages of 6 and 18 attend school during the school year of the district of residence, and by Section 53A-2-201(3) which makes each school district responsible for providing educational services for all children of school age who reside in the district.

B. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that homeless children have the opportunity to attend school with as little disruption as reasonably possible.

R300-616-3 Criteria for Determining Where a Homeless Child Shall Attend School

A. A homeless child may:

1. continue for the remainder of the school year, to attend the school which the child attended prior to becoming homeless, or
2. transfer to the school district of residence.

B. Determination of residence or domicile may include consideration of the following criteria:

1. the place, however temporary, where the child actually sleeps;
2. the place where an emancipated child or an unemancipated child's family keeps its belongings;
3. the place which an emancipated child or an unemancipated child's parent considers to be home; or
4. recommendations of the Utah State Department of Social Services.

C. Determination of residence or domicile may not be based upon:

1. rent or lease receipts for an apartment or home;
2. the existence or absence of a permanent address; or
3. a required length of residence in a given location.

D. If there is a dispute as to residence or the status of a child as an emancipated minor, the issue may be referred to the USOE Special Needs Population Specialist for resolution.

E. The purpose of federal homeless education legislation is to ensure that a child's education is not needlessly disrupted because of homelessness. If a child's residence or eligibility is in question, the child shall be admitted to school until the issue is resolved.

UTAH STATE OFFICE
OF EDUCATION

Scott W. Bean
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

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M E M O R A N D U M

July 27, 1990

TO: DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS
SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

FROM: STATE SUPERINTENDENT SCOTT BEAN Scott W. Bean

SUBJECT: EDUCATION OF THE HOMELESS

Several cases involving the registration of homeless students in local schools have been reported to the attention of the Utah State Office of Education Coordinator for Education of Homeless Children and Youth. Problems relating to the school attendance of homeless students have been reported in both urban and rural districts. Education of the homeless has now become a federal priority making it even more important that all such problems be promptly and properly resolved.

Utah law is quite clear in regard to this matter. Both Section 53A-2-201, U.C.A. 1953 and Administrative Rule 300-616 address issues of homeless children and residency. Please note that Section 53A-2-201 states that the district of residence is the district in which: (1) the parent or legal guardian resides; (2) the district where the parent or legal guardian is domiciled; (3) the district where the child resides, even though the parents may live elsewhere, if the child is (a) under the custody or supervision of a state agency, (b) under the supervision of a licensed child placement agency, (c) living with a responsible adult resident of the district and the district determines the best interests of the child would be served by considering the child to be a resident, or (d) the child is emancipated.

"Resides," in (1), is the place where a person is presently living, even though the arrangement may be temporary; "domicile," in (2), is the place that a person considers his permanent home, even though he may not actually reside there -- Senator Hatch, for example, does not live in Utah but may legitimately claim Utah as his domicile. An "emancipated minor," as in (3)(d), is a child who has assumed the responsibilities of an adult and is living apart from and independent of parents, guardians, and custodians. In short, if a child lives with his parents in a school district, even though the "residence" is a car, a cardboard box, or a heating grate with a blanket, the child is a resident entitled to free

250 East 500 South / Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 / (801) 538-7500

public education. The same applies if the family's permanent home is, or was, in a given district and the family has been forced to move but still considers that area home and is trying to find another home in the area. "Emancipation" is not as easy to determine; it is usually essentially a case-by-case determination by the district unless a court has already ruled on the matter. In addition, R300-616B provides that if the Utah State Department of Social Services has declared a child to be emancipated, that finding is conclusive.

So far as program eligibility is concerned, the federal Stewart B. McKinney Act states that: "Each homeless child shall be provided services. . . including educational services for which the child meets the eligibility criteria, such as compensatory educational programs for the disadvantaged, educational programs for the handicapped, educational programs for the gifted and talented, and school meals programs."

Local school personnel, including school principals, registrars, and school secretarial staffs need to be aware that children living in shelters, campers, or any other domiciles are entitled to all of the services specified above and in the law even though they do not have rent receipts or mortgage papers (reportedly required by some schools).

We are planning to convene a meeting of district personnel responsible for the education of the homeless and will keep you informed as to the date. Meanwhile, please report any concerns which you may have to Kenneth Hennefer or Marilyn Treshow of the Office of the Coordinator for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth. They may be reached at 538-7721 or 328-5532.

/n

cc: Bruce Griffin
Stevan Kukic

7.0 UTAH STATE LEGISLATURE'S RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

During the 1992 legislative session the Utah State Legislature allocated $623,960 for the education of homeless and minority students. This money will be distributed on a formula basis with homeless students who are enrolled in school receiving an additional Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU), which is currently $1,490 and minority students receiving one half of a WPU. This funding will be prorated throughout the 40 local school districts in Utah. The money will be available during the 1992 - 1993 school year. Superintendents have been asked to either formulate a new definition of what constitutes a homeless student or use the Stewart B. McKinney Definition (See Appendix C).

Each local district will then submit a count of the total homeless children and youth enrolled in their district during the school year 1991 - 1992.

The Utah State Office of Education along with the superintendents of the school districts will request an additional $2,000,000 for homeless and minority students. Using the definition of homeless students according to the Stewart B. McKinney legislation, Utah school districts could double the numbers of students needing additional support for education. An aggregate count of the 40 local school districts will be generated by the Utah State Office of Education by June 15, 1993.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DATA SOURCES: HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN UTAH

BLANDING (San Juan School District)

Blanding Safehouse
522 North 100 East
Blanding, UT 84511
CONTACT: Mark Lyman
678-3211

BRIGHAM CITY (Box Elder School District)

Safehouse - Women's Crisis Center
Brigham City YWCA
435 East 700 South
Brigham City, UT 84302
CONTACT: Bev Gaunt
734-9957

CEDAR CITY (Iron School District)

Iron County Care & Share
140 East 400 South
Cedar City, UT 84720
CONTACT: Carol Gordon
Yvonne Hatt
586-4683

Cedar City Safehouse
Office of Social Services
106 North 100 East
CONTACT: Tom Vaughn
586-3841

LDS Transient Bishop, Warren Smith
489 West 200 North
Cedar City, UT 84720
586-0381 (H) 586-0387 (W)

LOGAN (Logan School District)

CAPSA, Diane Stuart, Director
P. O. Box 3617
Logan, UT 84321
753-2500

MOAB (Grand School District)

SEEKHAVEN
P. O. Box 729
Moab, UT 84532
CONTACT: Jan Barnett
259-2229

OGDEN (Ogden School District)

YCC
2261 Adams Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
CONTACT: Gay Littleton
392-7273

St. Anne's Center
2763 Lincoln Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
CONTACT: Charles Rostowski
621-5036

Ogden Rescue Mission
2781 Wall Avenue, Box 625
Ogden, UT 84402
CONTACT: Rev. Langston
621-4360

CAP
3159 Grant Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
CONTACT: Doretha Keeling
399-9281

PRICE (Carbon School District)

Union Gospel Mission
178 South Main
Helper, UT 84501
CONTACT: Eugene Walton
472-5518

Colleen Quigley Shelter
90 North 100 East
Price, UT 84501
CONTACT: Dorothy Johnson
637-6850 X 49

PROVO (Provo School District)

Food & Shelter Coalition/Provo
39 West 200 North, Box 122
Provo, UT 84603
CONTACT: Maralee Shelton
373-1025

Community Action, Provo
257 East Center, Suite 2014
Provo, UT 84603
CONTACT: Myla Dutton
373-8200

Center for Women & Children in Crisis
P. O. Box 353
Provo, UT 84603
CONTACT: Betty Engenmann
377-5500

RICHFIELD (Sevier School District)

New Horizons
146 North Main
Richfield, UT 84701
CONTACT: Rita Cox
896-9294

First Baptist Church
(Alliance of Pastors)
501 North Main
Richfield, UT 84701
CONTACT: Medford Hutson
896-6868 - 896-4896

SALT LAKE CITY (Salt Lake School District)

Rescue Haven of Salt Lake City
1165 South State
SLC, UT 84111
CONTACT: Shirley Carnell
521-2195 - 521-5925

SLC Family Shelter
210 South Rio Grande
SLC, UT 84101
CONTACT: Donna Gebler, Lisa Gonzales
Leslie Russell
359-4142 - 531-1507

Marillac House
2300 West 1700 South
SLC, UT 84109
CONTACT: Mona Knapp
355-4609

SALT LAKE CITY (Salt Lake School District)

YWCA, SLC
322 East 300 South
SLC, UT 84111
CONTACT: Sharon Young
355-2804

Salt Lake Community Action
740 South 200 West
SLC, UT 84101
(Doubled up youth)
CONTACT: Leam Moeung
359-2444

ST. GEORGE (Washington School District)

Dixie Care & Share
131 North 300 West
St. George, UT 84770
CONTACT: Ruth McGee
628-3661

Catholic Church
259 West 200 North
St. George, UT 84770
CONTACT: Father Kuzi
673-2604

LDS Transient Bishop
67 North 200 East C Company
St. George, UT 84770
CONTACT: Lewis Bowler
673-2501 - 673-6152

Crisis Center (Safehouse)
168 North 100 East
St. George, UT 84770
CONTACT: Tom & Diana Hancock
673-9691

TOOELE (Tooele School District)

Tooele Safehouse
Office of Social Services
47 S Main
Tooele, UT 84074
CONTACT: Butch Dymock
833-7356

Tooele County Health & Community Service
P. O. Box 428
Wendover, UT 84083
CONTACT: Joe Kataris
665-2231 - 665-2232

VERNAL (Uintah School District)

Safehouse - Women's Crisis Center
559 North 1700 West
Vernal, UT 84078
CONTACT: Angie Martin
781-0743

Duchesne County Food Pantry & Shelter
7th St - A St
Myton, UT 84052
CONTACT: Ludy Cooper
722-4810

STATE AGENCIES

UTAH MIGRANT HEAD START
205 W 700 S, Suite 301
SLC, UT 84104
CONTACT: May Barela, Director
269-8097

UTAH MIGRANT HEALTH SERVICES
2300 West 1700 South
SLC, UT 84104
CONTACT: Dexter Pierce, Director
977-9621

UTAH YOUTH CORRECTIONS
120 North 200 West, 4th Floor
SLC, UT 84101
CONTACT: John DeWitt
538-4330

UTAH YOUTH SERVICES
120 North 200 West, 4th Floor
SLC, UT 84101
CONTACT: Joe Leiker
538-4090

SCHOOL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

February 3, 1993

DISTRICT	LAST	FIRST	TITLE	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
ALPINE	ANDERSON	VICTORIA	DIRECTOR PUPIL SERVICES	50 N CENTER ST	AMERICAN FORK	UT	84003
BEAVER	CROOK	WAYNE R.	SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR	P. O. BOX 31	BEAVER	UT	84713
BOX ELDER	BURCH	PAT	PERSONNEL DEV/COUNSELOR	230 W 200 S	BRIGHAM CITY	UT	84302
CACHE	LINDHARDT	SHERMAN	DISTRICT HOMELESS CONTACT	2063 N 1200 E	NO LOGAN	UT	84321
CARBON	ROUSH	TOM	SPECIAL EDUCATION COORD	65 E 400 N	PRICE	UT	84501
DAGGETT	DESPAIN	GAIL	OFFICE MANAGER	P. O. BOX 248	MANILA	UT	84046
DAVIS	BENSON	ANN	ASSIST DIR PUPIL PERSONNEL	45 E State ST	FARMINGTON	UT	84025
DUCHESNE	HORROCKS	GLEN	SUPERINTENDENT	CO COURTHOUSE, BOX 446	DUCHESNE	UT	84021
EMERY	WARE	RUE P.	DIR OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATON	130 N MAIN	HUNTINGTON	UT	84528
GARIFELD	BLAIS	PHILIP	SUPERINTENDENT	145 E CENTER	PANGUITCH	UT	84759
GRAND	GREENBERG	ANNETTE	SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR	264 S 400 E	MOAB	UT	84532
GRANITE	CUSHING	JIM	ASSOC DIRECTOR, CHAPTER 1	340 E 3545 S	SLC	UT	84115
IRON	REID	DON	PROGRAMS HOMELESS PEOPLE	75 N 300 W	CEDAR CITY	UT	84720
IRON	MIFFLIN	WAYNE	PROGRAMS HOMELESS PEOPLE	75 N 300 W	CEDAR CITY	UT	84720
JORDAN	PIERCE	ILONA	SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR	9361 S 300 E	SANDY	UT	84070
JUAB	COWAN	SUSAN	AT RISK COORDINATOR	42 E 200 N	NEPHI	UT	84648
KANE	BAYLES	NILS G.	SUPERINTENDENT	746 S CONSTITUTION	KANAB	UT	84741
LOGAN	LYNCH	MYRA	PERSONNEL DIRECTOR	101 W CENTER ST	LOGAN	UT	84321
MILLARD	NIELSON	BARBARA	DIRECTOR PUPIL SERVICES	P. O. BOX 666	DELTA	UT	84624
MORGAN	TAYLOR	LINDA	DISTRICT HOMELESS CONTACT	240 E YOUNG	MORGAN	UT	84050
MURRAY	HIRASE	STEVE	SPECIAL EDUCATION SUPERVISOR	147 E 5065 S	MURRAY	UT	84107
NEBO	HUDSON	TOM	SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR	350 S MAIN ST	SPANSIH FORK	UT	84660
NO SANPETE	KOWALSKI	KAREN	SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR	41 W MAIN	MT. PLEASANT	UT	84647
NO SUMMIT	BLONQUIST	EARL	PRINC, NO SUMMIT MIDDLE SCHOOL	P. O. BOX 497	COALVILLE	UT	84017
OGDEN	ULIBARRI	JOHN	DISTRICT HOMELESS CONTACT	2444 ADAMS AVE	OGDEN	UT	84401
PARK CITY	HAUGEN	STEVE	COMMUNTIY EDUCATION DIRECTOR	P. O. BOX 680310	PARK CITY	UT	84068
PIUTE	HOLLINGSHEAD	NEAL	SUPERINTENDENT	COURTHOUSE	JUNCTION	UT	84740
PROVO	HUGHES	KATHY	DISTRICT HOMELESS CONTACT	280 W 940 N	PROVO	UT	84604
RICH	MENLOVE	MARTELL	SUPERINTENDENT	P.O. BOX 67	RANDOLPH	UT	84064
SALT LAKE	WEGGELAND	FLORA S.	DIRECTOR AT RISK PROGRAMS	440 E 100 S	SLC	UT	84111
SAN JUAN	BARTON	CAROL	SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR	17 N 100 E	MONTICELLO	UT	84535
SEVIER	BRESEE	DUANE	SPECIAL SERVICES DIRECTOR	195 E 5TH N	RICHFIELD	UT	84701
SO SANPETE	WARREN	DARRELL	SPECIAL EDUCATION COORDINATOR	39 S MAIN	MANTI	UT	84642
SO SUMMIT	LITTLEFORD	MARK S.	SUPERINTENDENT	425 E 300 S	KAMAS	UT	84036
TINTIC	GRIMSTEAD	GORDON	TINTIC HIGH SCHOOL	P. O. BOX 210	EUREKA	UT	84628
TOOELE	TRUJILLO	JOSE L.	ASSIST SUPERINTENDENT	66 W VINE	TOOELE	UT	84074
TOOELE	BERRY	DELAJEAN	ASSIST SUPERINTENDENT	66 W VINE	TOOELE	UT	84074
UINTAH	CALDWELL	BILL	SECONDARY EDUCATION DIRETOR	635 W 200 S	VERNAL	UT	84078
WASATCH	BAIRD	MARILYN	PRINC, NO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	173 E 2ND N	HEBER CITY	UT	84032
WASHINGTON	FERGUSON	BRAD	SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR	189 W TABERNACLE	ST. GEORGE	UT	84770
WAYNE	SIMMONS	DEBBIE	SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTOR	95 W 100 N	BICKNELL	UT	84715
WEBER	BOYCE	BENJAMIN B.	CHAPTER 1 DIRECTOR	5320 S ADAMS AVE	OGDEN	UT	84405-6998

APPENDIX B

AGENCIES SURVEY

AGENCY OR SHELTER _____

CONTACT PERSON COMPLETING THIS SURVEY _____

ADDRESS OF AGENCY/SHELTER _____

PHONE _____

1. How many homeless children or youth were assisted with shelter by your agency during this fiscal year (July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992)?

   (Do not count any child twice. For example: if a child lived in your shelter in August 1991; moved out of the shelter in October 1991; and then moved back into the shelter in June 1992; that child would be counted once).

2. Please provide the following age breakdown for the above number of children.

   _____ a. Infants to 2 years

   _____ b. 3 to 4 years

   _____ c. 5 to 11 years

   _____ d. 12 to 13 years

   _____ e. 14 to 20 years (without a high school diploma)

   _____ **TOTAL** a through e (This number should be the same as in question 1)

3. How many of these children are enrolled and regularly attending public school, a pre-school program, or child care program?

   _____ a. Infants to 2 years

   _____ b. 3 to 4 years

   _____ c. 5 to 11 years

   _____ d. 12 to 13 years

   _____ e. 14 to 20 years (without a high school diploma)

4. To your knowledge are there any policies or practices which prevent or discourage homeless students from enrolling, attending, and achieving success in school?

5. Indicate the priority you would give to any of these special needs as they relate to homeless students (number 1 is the service most needed; number 2 is the service that is second most in need, etc.).

_____ a. fee waivers for homeless students

_____ b. availability of school meals for homeless children and youth

_____ c. high school open enrollment procedures

_____ d. expedited registration for homeless students at school; including forwarding school record, immunization records, etc.

_____ e. availability of preschool or child care programs for homeless children

_____ f. school awareness programs for teachers, office personnel, and administrators

_____ g. establishment of tutoring programs for homeless students

_____ h. availability of school counselors or nurses

_____ i. programs to generate peer acceptance at schools

_____ j. availability of after school programs for homeless children

_____ k. establishment of additional on-site programs

_____ l. transportation

_____ m. services for handicapped, homeless children or youth

_____ n. other (please describe)

6. What is the <u>total</u> number of homeless individuals (all ages) for whom you provided shelter assistance during this fiscal year?

_____ Actual <u>total</u> number(if available)

or

_____ Estimated total number

Please save this survey until June 30, 1992. Use the postage paid enclosed envelope to return it after that date and before July 20, 1992. Thank you for your cooperation and support.

Again, please do not count any single individual twice. We are attempting to get as close to an unduplicated count as possible without expending additional resources.

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS RELATED TO SECTION VII(B) OF THE STEWART B. MCKINNEY ACT

1. **FREE, APPROPRIATE PUBLIC EDUCATION** means the educational programs and services that are provided the children of a resident of the state and that are consistent with state school attendance laws. It includes educational services for which the child meets the eligibility criteria, such as compensatory education programs for disadvantaged students, educational programs for the handicapped, and for students with limited English proficiency; programs in vocational education; programs for gifted and talented; and school meals programs.

2. **CHILD or YOUTH** - any person, who were he or she the child of residents of the state, would be entitled to a free, appropriate public education. Furthermore, "youth" will identify school-age children who are old enough for enrollment in middle/junior high school and above.

3. **HOMELESS** - an individual who:

   a. Lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate residence; or

   b. Has primary nighttime residence in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter for temporary accommodations including welfare hotels, conjugate shelters, spouse abuse centers; or

   c. Sleeps in a public or private place not ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings; or

   d. Is out of necessity living with relatives or friends due to lack of housing, or runaway children (under 18 years of age) and children and youth who have been abandoned or forced out of home by parents or other caretakers or such youth (between 18 and 21 years of age) who may still be eligible for educational services who -
      i. temporarily reside in shelters awaiting assistance from Social Service agencies.
      ii. live alone on the street or move from place to place between family members, friends, and acquaintances; or

   e. Children of migrant families who lack adequate housing. (Housing which includes heat, electricity, running water, etc.)

   f. Women (under 21, without a high school diploma) residing in safehouses or shelters for victims of domestic violence. Any children over 2 years of age in this situation are also included in the count.

Scott W. Bean
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Utah State Office of Education
250 East Fifth South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111